: IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows.

1	1. (Currently amended) An apparatus comprising:
2	at least one processor;
3	a memory coupled to the at least one processor;
4	an object oriented program residing in the memory comprising a plurality of
5	instructions; and
6	a dynamic compiler residing in the memory and executed by the at least one
7	processor, the dynamic compiler being invoked during execution of the object oriented
8	program, the dynamic compiler allocating at least one object in the object oriented
9	program to an invocation stack frame for a method that allocates the at least one object,
10	the dynamic compiler comprising:
11	an escape analysis mechanism that marks each instruction that
12	allocates a new object as one of global escape, no escape, and arg escape
13	based on information available from previously-loaded classes that are par
14	of the object oriented program; and
15	an object allocation mechanism that allocates at least one object
16	that is created by an instruction marked as no escape by the escape analysis
17	mechanism to an invocation stack frame for a method that allocates the
18	object;
19	wherein the dynamic compiler analyzes each class as it is loaded to determine
20	whether the newly-loaded class affects the allocation of an object by the object allocation
21	mechanism to the invocation stack frame, and if so, the dynamic compiler changes the
22	allocation of the object to a heap.

- 1 2. (Cancelled) 1 3. (Cancelled) 1 4. (Currently amended) An apparatus comprising: 2 at least one processor; 3 a memory coupled to the at least one processor; 4 an object oriented program residing in the memory comprising a plurality of 5 instructions; and 6 a dynamic compiler residing in the memory and executed by the at least one processor, the dynamic compiler being invoked during execution of the object oriented 7 program, the dynamic compiler allocating at least one object in the object oriented 8 program to an invocation stack frame for a method that allocates the at least one object, 9 [The apparatus of claim 1] wherein the dynamic compiler changes the allocation of the 10 object from the invocation stack frame to a heap due to information that becomes 11 12 available from at least one class that is loaded after the dynamic compiler allocates the at 13 least one object to the invocation stack frame.
- 1 5. (Original) The apparatus of claim 4 wherein the dynamic compiler changes at least
- 2 one pointer to the object allocated on the invocation stack to point to an object allocated
- 3 on the heap as a result of information that becomes available as more classes that are part
- 4 of the object oriented program are loaded.

1	6. (Currently amended) An apparatus comprising:
2	at least one processor;
3	a memory coupled to the at least one processor;
4	an object oriented program residing in the memory comprising a plurality of
5	instructions;
6	a portion of the object oriented program that is selected for dynamic compilation;
7	a dynamic compiler residing in the memory and executed by the at least one
8	processor, the dynamic compiler being invoked during execution of the object oriented
9	program, the dynamic compiler comprising:
· . 10	an escape analysis mechanism that marks each instruction that allocates a
11	new object as one of global escape, no escape, and arg escape based on
12	information available from classes that are part of the object oriented program that
13	have been previously loaded at run-time; and
14	an object allocation mechanism that allocates at least one object that is
15	created by an instruction marked as no escape by the escape analysis mechanism
16	to an invocation stack frame for a method that allocates the object;
17	wherein the dynamic compiler changes the allocation of the object from the
18	invocation stack frame to a heap due to information that becomes available from at least
19	one class that is loaded after the dynamic compiler allocates the at least one object to the
20	invocation stack frame.

•	
1	7. (Currently amended) A method for allocating objects to memory in an object oriented
2	program during dynamic compilation of a portion of the object oriented program while
3	the object oriented program is executing, the method comprising:
4	(A) determining whether compilation of the portion is needed;
5	(B) if compilation of the portion is needed:
6	(B1) analyzing each instruction in the portion that allocates a new object;
7	[and]
8	(B2) allocating at least one object that is created by an instruction to an
9	invocation stack frame for a method that allocates the at least one object;
. 10	wherein acts (B1) and (B2) comprise:
11	marking each instruction in the portion that allocates a new object as one
12	of global escape, no escape, and arg escape based on information available from classes
13	that are part of the object oriented program that have been previously loaded at run-time;
14	<u>and</u>
15	allocating at least one object that is created by an instruction marked as no
16	escape by the escape analysis mechanism to an invocation stack frame for a method that
17	allocates the at least one object, and
18	wherein the dynamic compiler analyzes each class as it is loaded to determine
19	whether the newly-loaded class affects the allocation of an object to the invocation stack
20	frame, and if so, changing the allocation of the object to a heap.
1	8. (original) The method of claim 7 wherein act (A) comprises determining whether a
2	method in the portion has been executed a number of times equal to or greater than a
3	predetermined threshold value.
1	9. (cancelled)

1	10. (Currently amended) A method for allocating objects in an object oriented program
2	to memory, the method comprising:
3	loading a plurality of classes that are part of the object oriented program;
4	executing code from at least one of the plurality of loaded classes;
5	determining whether dynamic compilation of a portion of the object oriented
6	program is needed;
7	if dynamic compilation of the portion is needed, allocating at least one object to
8	an invocation stack frame for a method that allocates the at least one object;
9	analyzing compiled code as each subsequent class in the object oriented program
10	is loaded; and
11	changing the allocation of the at least one object from the invocation stack frame
12	to a heap.
1	11. (cancelled).
1	12. (cancelled)

1	13. (Currently amended) A program product comprising:
2	a dynamic compiler that is invoked during execution of an object oriented
3	program, the dynamic compiler allocating at least one object in the object oriented
4	program to an invocation stack frame for a method that allocates the at least one object,
5	wherein the dynamic compiler comprises:
6	an escape analysis mechanism that marks each instruction that allocates a
7	new object as one of global escape, no escape, and arg escape based on information
8	available from previously-loaded classes that are part of the object oriented program; and
9	an object allocation mechanism that allocates at least one object that is
10	created by an instruction marked as no escape by the escape analysis mechanism to an
11	invocation stack frame for a method that allocates the at least one object;
12	wherein the dynamic compiler analyzes each class as it is loaded to
13	determine whether the newly-loaded class affects the allocation of an object by the object
14	allocation mechanism to the invocation stack frame, and if so, the dynamic compiler
15	changes the allocation of the object to a heap; and
16	signal bearing media bearing the dynamic compiler.
1	14. (original) The program product of claim 13 wherein the signal bearing media
2	comprises recordable media.
1	15. (original) The program product of claim 13 wherein the signal bearing media
2	comprises transmission media.
1	16. (cancelled)
1	17. (cancelled)

1	16. (Currently amended) A program product comprising:
2	(A) a dynamic compiler that compiles a portion of an object oriented program, the
3	dynamic compiler being invoked during the execution of the object oriented program, the
4	dynamic compiler comprising:
5	(A1) an escape analysis mechanism that marks each instruction that
6	allocates a new object as one of global escape, no escape, and arg escape based on
7	information available from classes that are part of the object oriented program that
8	have been previously loaded at run-time;
9	(A2) an object allocation mechanism that allocates at least one object that
10	is created by an instruction marked as no escape by the escape analysis
11	mechanism to an invocation stack frame for a method that allocates the object,
12	wherein the dynamic compiler changes the allocation of the object from
13	the invocation stack frame to a heap due to information that becomes available from at
14	least one class that is loaded after the dynamic compiler allocates the at least one object to
15	the invocation stack frame; and
16	(B) signal bearing media bearing the dynamic compiler.
1	19. (original) The program product of claim 18 wherein said signal bearing media
2	comprises recordable media.
1	20. (original) The program product of claim 18 wherein said signal bearing media
2	comprises transmission media.

21. (new) A program product comprising:

1

- 2 (A) a dynamic compiler that compiles a portion of an object oriented program, the
- 3 dynamic compiler being invoked during the execution of the object oriented program and
- 4 allocating at least one object in the object oriented program to an invocation stack frame
- 5 for a method that allocates the at least one object, wherein the dynamic compiler changes
- 6 the allocation of the object from the invocation stack frame to a heap due to information
- 7 that becomes available from at least one class that is loaded after the dynamic compiler
- 8 allocates the at least one object to the invocation stack frame; and
- 9 (B) signal bearing media bearing the dynamic compiler.
- 1 22. (new) The program product of claim 21 wherein said signal bearing media
- 2 comprises recordable media.
- 1 23. (new) The program product of claim 21 wherein said signal bearing media
- 2 comprises transmission media.